HTML.

Hyper Text Markup Language. Hypertext Markup Language, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, colour, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages.

Hyper Text.

Hyper text is machine readable language. Hypertext is text displayed on a computer display or other electronic devices with references (hyperlinks) to other text that the reader can immediately access.

Block Level Elements

[<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp)

[<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp)

[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp)

[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp)

[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp)

[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp)

[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp)

[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp)

[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp)

[<video>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_video.asp)

Inline Elements

[<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

[<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp)

[<acronym>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_acronym.asp)

[<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp)

[<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp)

[<big>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_big.asp)

[<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp)

[<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp)

[<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp)

[<code>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp)

[<dfn>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dfn.asp)

[<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp)

Css Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Use our [CSS Selector Tester](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trysel.asp) to demonstrate the different selectors

Basic Selector

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [.*class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp) | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro" |
| [#*id*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname" |
| [\*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements |

Atribute Selectors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements |
| [*element,element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements |
| [*element* *element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_element.asp) | div p | Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements |
| [*element*+*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements |
| [*element*>*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_gt.asp) | div > p | Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element |
| [*element*+*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements |

Semantic:

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Example:

* <a>
* <article>
* <audio>
* <b>
* <form>
* <figure>
* <footer>
* <hr>

Non Semantic:

Non-semantic elements are implemented with a class attribute to define the structure and express the meaning of content. It tells nothing about its content.

Example:

<div>

<span>

CSS Linear Gradients

To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.

Syntax

Background -image: linear-gradient(*direction*, *color-stop1*, *color-stop2, ...*);